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A new locality for *Charinus ioanniticus* (Kritscher, 1959) (Amblypygi: Charinidae) in Turkey

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Abstract

Charinus ioanniticus (Kritscher, 1959) (Charinidae) is recorded from a new locality in Turkey. Seven specimens were collected from Aşağıarıcaklı village near Bahçe district from the south of Turkey. Identifying photographs and distribution map of this species in Turkey are given.

Keywords: Amblypygi, *Charinus ioanniticus*, Turkey.

Introduction

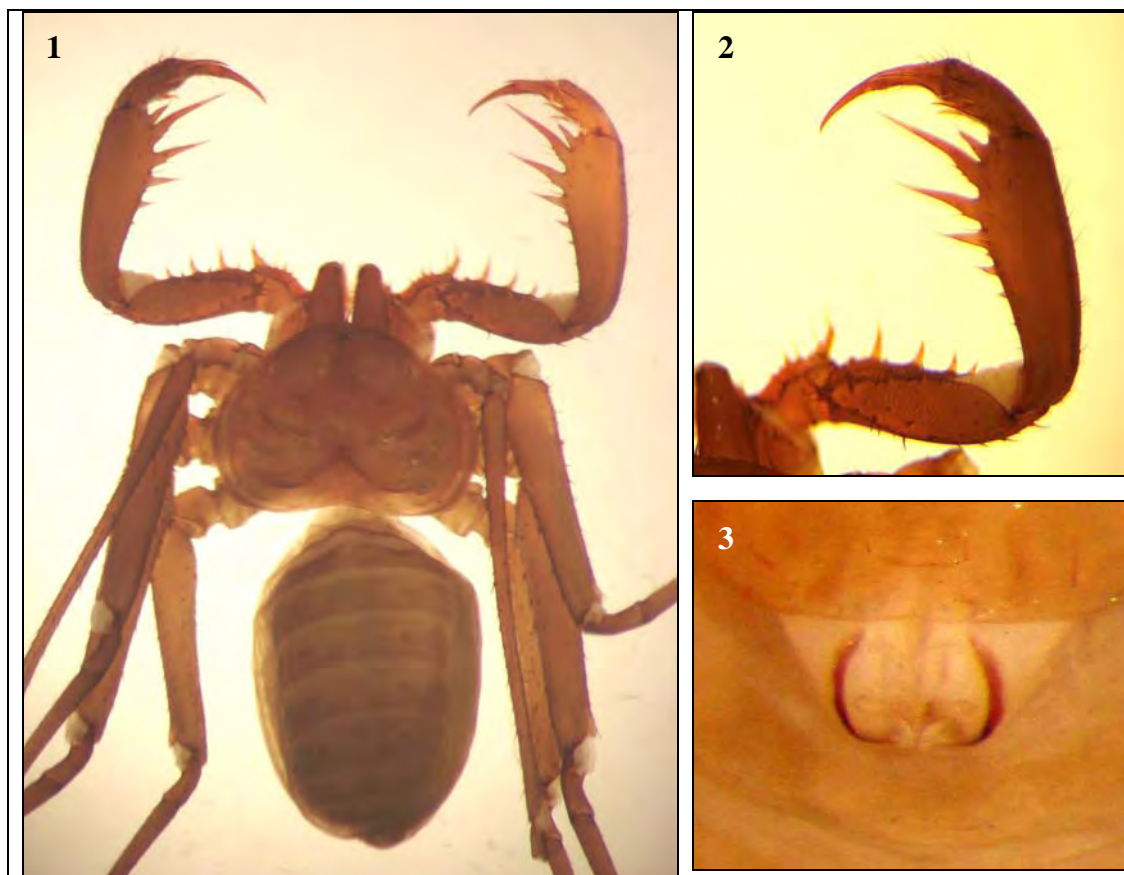
Members of the Amblypygi are commonly known as whip spiders. Whip spiders are mainly found in tropical and sub-tropical terrestrial ecosystems but most genera have localized distribution, where they occur under rocks, in rock crevices, caves, cave-like places and under bark of trees. They have flattened bodies and spiny pedipalps that are lengthened in many species, particularly in adult males. The carapace is wider than long and the chelicerae are two-segmented. They lack the flagellum found in other Pedipalpi (Harvey, 2003).

The studies on amblypygid fauna of Turkey, despite its outstanding zoogeographical interest, is nearly unknown. Only one study was made by Kovařík & Vlasta (1996) on amblypygid fauna of Turkey. In their study, *Charinus ioanniticus* (Kritscher, 1959) had been recorded from Turkey for the first time. Other specimens of *C. ioanniticus* had been collected from different localities and their data were published by Weygoldt in 2005. In the present study, we add identifying photographs and new locality to the distribution of *C. ioanniticus* in Turkey.

Material and Methods

In this study, seven specimens were collected from south of Turkey. Examined specimens are deposited in the Arachnology Museum of Niğde University (NUAM). The

specimens were preserved in 70% ethanol. The identification was made by means of a SZX61 Olympus stereomicroscope. In the identification of this species, the works of Kritscher (1959), Kovařík & Vlasta (1996), El-Hennawy (2002) and Weygoldt (2005) were consulted.



Figs. 1-3: *Charinus ioanniticus* (Kritscher, 1959) male. 1. General habitus. 2. Right pedipalp, dorsal view. 3. Genitalia.

Results

Charinus ioanniticus (Kritscher, 1959)

Figs. 1-4

Lindosiella ioannitica Kritscher, 1959: 454–457, figs 1-4; Kraus, 1961: 491.

Charinus ioanniticus (Kritscher): Weygoldt, 1972: 123, 129, fig. 22c; Delle Cave, 1986: 150-151, fig. II ; Kovařík & Vlasta, 1996: 57–58; Weygoldt, 2000: 74, 126; El-Hennawy, 2002: 452-453, figs 1-2; Harvey, 2003: 6; Weygoldt, 2005: 44-47.

Material. 1 male and 4 juveniles, Aşağıarıcaklı village, Bahçe district, Osmaniye Province, south of Turkey (37°11.418N-36°36.525E), 02 May 2007, 375m; 2 juveniles, 22 May 2007, same locality (Figs. 1-3).

Remarks. During our trips, we found one male and 6 juvenile amblypygid samples. All specimens were collected from under-surface flat and broad boulders from desiccated brook-bed out of Aşağıarıcaklı village. The stony building where we found all specimens, was covered by *Platanus* trees and their debris. Although most of Turkish specimens

were from small and humid caves which were only a few meters long, where they appeared at night close to floor (Weygoldt, 2005), we collected this species from a stony building area at daytime. The former records of *C. ioanniticus* and this new one show that this species is distributed around the south of Turkey (Fig. 4). It is expected that careful searching will reveal further localities in this area.

World distribution. Egypt, Greece, Israel and Turkey (Weygoldt, 2005).

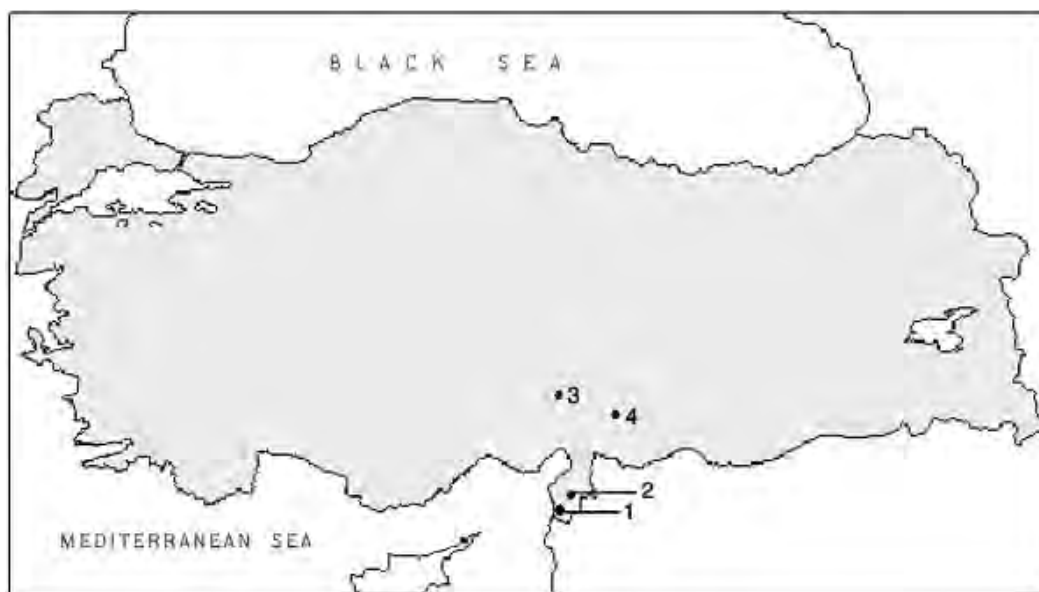


Fig. 4. Distribution map of *Charinus ioanniticus* in Turkey. 1. Hatay, Samandağ (Çevlik village); 2. Antakya (7 km east of Yesilkent); 3. Adana (12 km north of Kozan); 4. Osmaniye, Bahçe (Aşağıarıcaklı village) (New Locality).

Acknowledgments

We are very grateful to Hisham K. El-Hennawy (Egypt) for his invaluable comments and photographs and Prof. Peter Weygoldt (Germany) for his important advices.

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The comb-footed spiders fauna of the central Anatolia region and new records for the Turkish fauna (Araneae: Theridiidae)

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Abstract

Twenty nine species of Theridiidae were collected from Central Anatolia. Five species, *Neottiura bimaculata* (Linnaeus, 1767), *Simitidion simile* (C.L. Koch, 1836), *Theridion betteni* Wiehle, 1960, *Theridion blackwalli* O.P.-Cambridge, 1871, and *Theridion nigrovariegatum* Simon, 1873 are recorded for the first time from Turkey. A few identification morphological hints of those five species, in addition to figures of their male palp and females epigynes, are included. The characteristic features of these species are not different from those of European specimens.

Keywords: Spiders, Araneae, Theridiidae, Fauna, Central Anatolia Region, Turkey.

Introduction

Members of the family Theridiidae exhibit great variety in shape and colouration; the majority have an abdominal pattern, but some are uniformly greyish or black and resemble those small members of the Linyphiidae, known as ‘Money spiders’. However, tarsus IV is characteristic, with a comb of serrated bristles on the under surface (Roberts, 1995). The comb-footed spiders (Theridiidae) constitute one of the largest spider families, with 2281 species in 96 worldwide distributed genera (Platnick, 2007). They are among successful spider families. So far, 10 genera and 46 species were recorded from Turkey (Bayram, 2002, 2007; Topçu *et al.*, 2005; Türkeş & Mergen, 2005a, 2005b).

Material and Methods

The material was collected during the years 2003-2005. The specimens were preserved in 70% ethanol. The identifications and drawings were done by means of a Nikon SMZ-U stereomicroscope with a camera lucida. The keys of Heimer & Nentwig (1991), Roberts (1995) and Locket & Millidge (1953) were consulted for identification. The studied specimens were deposited in the Arachnology Museum of Niğde University (NUAM). All measurements are in millimetres. [IMH = identification morphological hints]

Results and Discussion

Achaearanea lunata (Clerck, 1757)

Material examined: 1♀, Ankara province, Kızılcahamam district, 10.VII.2003.

World distribution: Palearctic (Platnick, 2007).

Crustulina sticta (O.P.-Cambridge, 1861)

Material examined: 1♂, 4♀♀, Karaman province, Ermenek district, 28.V.2005; 3♀♀, Konya province, Hadım district, 27.V.2005; 2♀♀, Konya province, Ortaköy district, 13.V.2005; 1♂, Karaman province, Kazımkarabekir district, 27.V.2005; 1♀, Ankara province, Çubuk district, 16.V.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Evren district, 28.V.2003.

World distribution: Holarctic (Platnick, 2007).

Dipoena braccata (C.L. Koch, 1841)

Material examined: 1♀, Çankırı province, Ilgaz district, 22.VII.2004.

World distribution: Europe, Mediterranean (Platnick, 2007).

Dipoena erythropus (Simon, 1881)

Material examined: 2♂♂, Ankara province, Nallıhan district, 23.VI.2003.

World distribution: Europe (Platnick, 2007).

Enoplognatha mordax (Thorell, 1875)

Material examined: 1♂, Kayseri province, Pınarbaşı district, 23.VI.2005; 1♀, Çankırı province, Şabanözü district, 29.VII.2005; 1♀, Ankara province, Bala district, 21.VI.2003.

World distribution: Palearctic (Platnick, 2007).

Enoplognatha ovata (Clerck, 1757)

Material examined: 2♂♂, Ankara province, Polatlı district, 18.VI.2003; 1♂, 2♀♀, Ankara province, Elmadağ district, 15.V.2003; 4♀♀, Ankara province, Çubuk district, 16.VII.2003; 3♀♀, Ankara province, Kalecik district, 23.VII.2003; 3♀♀, Ankara province, Beypazarı district, 07.VI.2003; 1♂, Ankara province, Ayaş district, 20.VI.2003; 2♀♀, Ankara province, Akyurt district, 23.VII.2003; 2♀♀, 2♂♂, Ankara province, Kızılcahamam district, 10.VII.2003; 1♂, Ankara province, Çubuk district, 25.VI.2003; 5♀♀, Ankara province, Nallıhan district, 17.VII.2003; 4♀♀, 1♂, Yozgat province, Akdağmadeni district, 18.VII.2003; 2♀♀, Aksaray province, Ortaköy district, 29.VI.2004; 1♀, Kayseri province, Pınarbaşı district, 20.VII.2003; 2♀♀, Kırşehir province, Mucur district, 26.VI.2004; 1♀, Sivas province, Zara district, 19.VII.2003; 1♂, 7♀♀, Çankırı province, Kurşunlu district, 27.VII.2005; 7♀♀, Çankırı province, İkizören district, 22.VII.2004; 1♂, 7♀♀, Çankırı province, Çerkeş district, 27.VII.2005; 5♀♀, Çankırı province, Korgun district, 28.VII.2005; 6♀♀, Çankırı province, Ilgaz district, 28.VII.2005; 1♂, 1♀, Nevşehir province, Ürgüp district, 22.VI.2005; 1♂, 5♀♀, Sivas province, Hafik district, 21.VII.2005; 2♀♀, Sivas province, Doğanşar district, 21.VII.2005; 5♀♀, Yozgat province, Akdağmadeni district, 20.VII.2005; 3♀♀, Sivas province, Yıldızeli district, 22.VII.2005; 3♂♂, Kayseri province, Yeşilhisar district, 22.VI.2005; 1♂, 1♀, Sivas province, Suşehri district, 21.VII.2005.

World distribution: Holarctic (Platnick, 2007).

Enoplognatha thoracica (Hahn, 1833)

Material examined: 2♀♀, Aksaray province, Yenikent district, 29.VI.2004; 1♂, 2♀♀, Ankara province, Ayaş district, 14.V.2003; 5♀♀, Kırşehir province, Akpınar district,

21.VI.2005; 1♀, Kırşehir province, Kaman district, 21.VI.2005; 1♀, Sivas province, Koyulhisar district, 21.VII.2005; 3♀♀, Ankara province, Çubuk district, 25.VI.2003; 4♀♀, Nevşehir province, Ürgüp district, 22.VI.2005; 1♀, Ankara province, Gündül district, 24.V.2004; 1♀, Niğde province, Ulukışla district, 17.VI.2005; 1♀, Ankara province, Şereflikoçhisar district, 09.VII.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Kazan district, 16.VI.2003; 1♀, Niğde province, Çiftlik district, 27.VI.2004; 5♀♀, Kırşehir province, Akpınar district, 21.VI.2005; 1♀, Kırşehir province, Kaman district, 21.VI.2005; 1♀, Sivas province, Koyulhisar district, 21.VII.2005; 1♀, Çankırı province, Ilgaz district, 28.VII.2005; 4♀♀, Nevşehir province, Ürgüp district, 22.VI.2005.
World distribution: Holarctic (Platnick, 2007).

Episinus angulatus (Blackwall, 1836)

Material examined: 1♀, Ankara province, Polatlı district, 18.VI.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Çubuk district, 29.V.2003; 1♂, Ankara province, Ayaş district, 20.VI.2003; 1♂, Yozgat province, Center district, 18.VII.2003.
World distribution: Europe to Russia (Platnick, 2007).

Episinus truncatus Latreille, 1809

Material examined: 1♂, 1♀, Nevşehir province, Göreme district, 26.VI.2004; 1♂, Ankara province, Kazan district, 16.VI.2003; 1♂, Kırşehir province, Mucur district, 26.VI.2004; 1♂, Çankırı province, Ilgaz district, 22.VII.2004; 1♂, 2♀♀, Kırşehir province, Çiçekdağ district, 19.VII.2005.
World distribution: Palearctic (Platnick, 2007).

Euryopis quinqueguttata Thorell, 1875

Material examined: 2♀♀, Niğde province, Ulukışla district, 17.VI.2005; 2♀♀, Niğde province, Eskiğümüşler district, 29.V.2005.
World distribution: Europe to Turkmenistan (Platnick, 2007).

Kochiura aulica (C.L. Koch, 1838)

Material examined: 1♀, Ankara province, Gölbaşı district, 24.VI.2003; 1♂, Ankara province, Bala district, 09.V.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Beypazarı district, 07.VI.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Kalecik district, 30.V.2003; 13♀♀, Eskişehir province, Seyitgazi district, 14.VII.2004; 1♂, Ankara province, Evren district, 28.V.2003; 1♂, 1♀, Aksaray province, Yenikent district, 29.VI.2004; 3♀♀, Kırıkkale province, Keskin district, 25.VI.2004; 3♂♂, 6♀♀, Kırşehir province, Mucur district, 26.VI.2004; 5♀♀, Nevşehir province, Kozaklı district, 24.VI.2005; 10♀♀, Kırşehir province, Mucur district, 21.VI.2005; 1♀, Sivas province, Hafik district, 21.VII.2005; 13♀♀, Niğde province, Altunhisar district, 18.VI.2005; 1♂, 12♀♀, Aksaray province, Güzelyurt district, 16.VI.2005; 1♂, Konya province, Cihanbeyli district, 13.V.2005; 1♀, Kayseri province, Pınarbaşı district, 23.VI.2005; 8♀♀, Kayseri province, Tomarza district, 23.VI.2005; 1♀, Kırşehir province, Akpınar district, 21.VI.2005; 1♀, Nevşehir province, Ürgüp district, 22.VI.2005.

World distribution: Canary Islands, Cape Verde Is., south and middle Europe to Azerbaijan ((Heimer & Nentwig, 1991; Roberts, 1995; Platnick, 2007).

Lasaeola tristis (Hahn, 1833)

Material examined: 2♂♂, Niğde province, Ulukışla district, 17.VI.2005; 2♀♀, Ankara province, Nallıhan district, 23.VI.2003.
World distribution: Europe to Tajikistan (Platnick, 2007).

Neottiura bimaculata (Linnaeus, 1767)

IMH: Body length: female 2-2.5 mm. Prosoma light brown with dark brown median band. Chelicerae and sternum brown. Legs light yellow, long and cylindrical. Opisthosoma dark brown with ovoid shape. Epigyne (Fig. 1).

Material examined: 2♀♀, Çankırı province, Çerkeş district, 27.VII.2005; 1♀, Çankırı province, Ilgaz district, 28.VII.2005.

World distribution: Holarctic (Platnick, 2007).

Robertus arundineti (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)

Material examined: 2♀♀, Ankara province, Güdül district, 24.V.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Kızılcahamam district, 21.V.2003.

World distribution: Palearctic (Platnick, 2007).

Simitidion simile (C.L. Koch, 1836)

IMH: Body length: female 2-2.5 mm. Prosoma yellowish-brown. Chelicerae light brown. Sternum yellowish-brown, laterally dark brown. Legs yellowish-brown with dark brown marks. Opisthosoma dark brown. Folium grey, sinuate. Epigyne (Fig. 2).

Material examined: 1♀, Ankara province, Kalecik district, 23.VII.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Kazan district, 16.VI.2003; 8♀♀, Ankara province, Kızılcahamam district, 17.VI.2003; 1♀, Karaman province, Kazımkarabekir district, 27.V.2005; 4♀♀, Niğde province, Ulukışla district, 17.VI.2005.

World distribution: Holarctic (Platnick, 2007).

Steatoda albomaculata (De Geer, 1778)

Material examined: 1♂, 1♀, Ankara province, Kızılcahamam district, 09.VI.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Çamalan district, 17.VII.2003; 2♀♀, Kayseri province, Yeşilhisar district, 23.VI.2004; 1♀, Niğde province, Uluğaç district, 16.06.2001; 1♂, Ankara province, Kızılcahamam district, 30.VII.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Nallıhan district, 17.VII.2003; 1♀, Sivas province, Suşehri district, 21.VII.2005; 5♀♀, Kayseri province, Develi district, 23.VI.2005; 1♀, Karaman province, Ermenek district, 28.V.2005.

World distribution: Cosmopolitan (Platnick, 2007).

Steatoda bipunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: 4♂♂, 14♀♀, Ankara province, Çubuk district, 16.VII.2003; 2♀♀, Eskişehir province, Mihaliçcik district, 13.VII.2004; 1♀, Ankara province, Nallıhan district, 23.VI.2003; 3♀♀, Ankara province, Kızılcahamam district, 17.VI.2003; 2♀♀, Çankırı province, Ilgaz district, 22.VII.2004; 4♀♀, Ankara province, Pazar district, 17.VI.2003; 1♂, Aksaray province, Ortaköy district, 16.VI.2005; 1♀, Çankırı province, Çerkeş district, 27.VII.2005; 1♀, Sivas province, Hafik district, 21.VII.2005; 2♀♀, Konya province, Seydişehir district, 15.V.2005; 5♀♀, Konya province, Doğanhisar district, 13.V.2005; 5♀♀, Konya province, Akşehir district, 14.V.2005.

World distribution: Holarctic (Platnick, 2007).

Steatoda castanea (Clerck, 1757)

Material examined: 1♂, 4♀♀ Ankara province, Kızılcahamam district, 10.VII.2003; 1♂, 9♀♀, Ankara province, Beytepe district, 02.VII.2003; 1♀, Eskişehir province, Beyyazı district, 14.VII.2004; 1♂, 2♀♀ Niğde province, Bor district, 08.VIII.2005; 1♀, Ankara province, Bala district, 21.VI.2003; 1♂, 3♀♀, Ankara province, Nallıhan district, 23.VI.2003; 5♀♀, Kayseri province, Sarıoğlu district, 23.VI.2005; 1♀, Nevşehir

province, Ürgüp district, 22.VI.2005; 1♀, Aksaray province, Ağaçören district, 16.VI.2005; 1♀, Yozgat province, Yenifakılı district, 24.VI.2005.
World distribution: Palearctic, Canada (Platnick, 2007).

***Steatoda nobilis* (Thorell, 1875)**

Material examined: 1♀♀, Sivas province, Suşehri district, 21.07.2005.

World distribution: Madeira, Canary Islands, England, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Corsica, (Heimer & Nentwig, 1991; Platnick, 2007).

***Steatoda paykulliana* (Walckenaer, 1805)**

Material examined: 2♀♀, Ankara province, Elmadağ district, 15.V.2003; 3♀♀, Ankara province (Şereflikoçhisar district), 09.V.2003; 1♀, Niğde province, Çiftlik district, 27.VI.2004; 2♀♀, Ankara province, Ayaş district, 14.V.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Evren district, 28.V.2003; 2♀♀, Ankara province, Gölbaşı district, 05.VI.2005; 1♀, Ankara province, Polatlı district, 11.V.2003; 1♀, Kayseri province, Yahyalı district, 21.VII.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Haymana district, 25.V.2003; 1♀, Kırşehir province, Mucur district, 26.VI.2004; 1♀, Ankara province, Kazan district, 16.VI.2003; 2♀♀, Ankara province, Beypazarı district, 14.V.2003; 4♀♀, Konya province, Bozkır district, 15.V.2005; 1♀, Konya province, Ereğli district, 16.V.2005; 1♀, Konya province, Hüyük district, 14.05.2005; 1♀, Karaman province, Kazımkarabekir district, 27.V.2005; 2♀♀, 1♂, Ankara province, Beytepe district, 09.IV.2005.

World distribution: Europe, Mediterranean to Central Asia (Platnick, 2007).

***Steatoda phalerata* (Panzer, 1801)**

Material examined: 4♀♀, Ankara province, Nallıhan district, 23.VI.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Polatlı district, 18.VI.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Beypazarı district, 07.VI.2003; 2♀♀, Niğde province, Altunhisar district, 27.VI.2004; 2♀♀, Çankırı province, Eldivan district, 22.VII.2004; 1♀, Ankara province, Kazan district, 16.VI.2003; 1♀, Niğde province, Çamardı district, 27.VI.2004; 1♀, Konya province, Seydişehir district, 15.V.2005; 1♀, Karaman province, Kazımkarabekir district, 27.V.2005.

World distribution: Palearctic (Platnick, 2007).

***Steatoda triangulosa* (Walckenaer, 1802)**

Material examined: 4♀♀, Ankara province, Beytepe district, 03.VI.2003; 2♀♀, Ankara province, Gölbaşı district, 29.V.2004; 1♀, Ankara province, Çubuk district, 04.IX.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Bala district, 21.VI.2003; 1♂, Niğde province, Center district, 18.VII.2004; 1♂, Kırşehir province, Çiçekdağ district, 19.VII.2005.

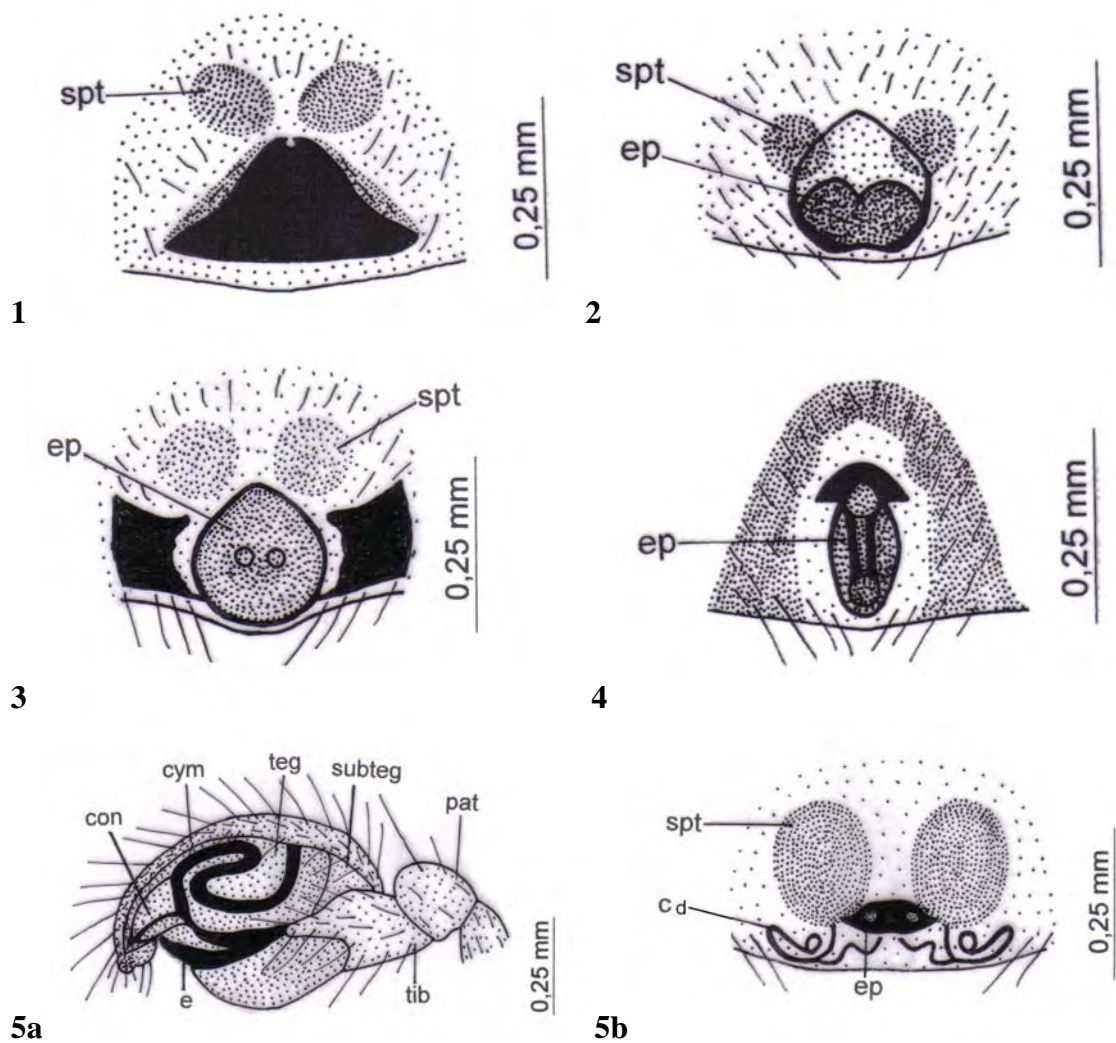
World distribution: Cosmopolitan (Platnick, 2007).

***Theridion betteni* Wiehle, 1960**

IMH: Body length: female 2.5-3.5 mm. Prosoma yellowish-brown with dark brown ocular area and dorsal longitudinal band. Chelicerae yellowish-brown. Sternum dark brown with yellowish-brown patches. Legs yellow with dark brown spots. Opisthosoma dark brown. Folium grey with brown design. Epigyne (Fig. 3).

Material examined: 2♀♀, Ankara province, Kızılcahamam district, 17.VI.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Nallıhan district, 17.VII.2003; 1♀, Çankırı province, Çerkeş district, 17.VI.2003; 1♀, Kırşehir province, Kaman district, 21.VI.2005; 1♀, Kayseri province, Develi district, 23.VI.2005.

World distribution: Palearctic (Platnick, 2007).



Figs. 1-5. 1. *Neottiura bimaculata* (Linnaeus, 1767), 2. *Simitidion simile* (C.L. Koch, 1836), 3. *Theridion betteni* Wiehle, 1960, 4. *Theridion blackwalli* O.P.-Cambridge 1871, 5. *Theridion nigrovariegatum* Simon, 1873.

Figs. 1-4, 5b. Epigyne, ventral view. **cd**: coiled duct; **ep**: epigynal pit; **spt**: spermatheca. Fig. 5a. Male palp, retrolateral view. **con**: conductor; **cym**: cymbium; **e**: embolus; **subteg**: subtegulum; **teg**: tegulum; **tib**: tibia; **pat**: patella.

***Theridion blackwalli* O.P.-Cambridge, 1871**

IMH: Body length: female 2.5-3.0 mm. Prosoma dark brown, almost black. Chelicerae yellow. Sternum black. Legs light yellow with dark brown marks. Opisthosoma yellowish-grey with black design. Epigyne (Fig. 4).

Material examined: 2♀♀, Ankara province, Akyurt district, 23.VII.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Çubuk district, 25.VI.2003.

World distribution: Europe, Russia, Ukraine, North Africa (Platnick, 2007).

***Theridion impressum* L. Koch, 1881**

Material examined: 1♂, 1♀, Ankara province, Gölbaşı district, 24.VI.2003; 3♀♀, Çankırı province, Ilgaz district, 22.VII.2004; 2♂♂, Ankara province, Beypazarı district,

07.VI.2003; 1♂, 4♀♀, Çankırı province, Çerkeş district, 21.VII.2004; 2♂♂, 1♀, Ankara province, Bala district, 21.VI.2003; 2♂♂, 3♀♀, Sivas province, Zara district, 19.VII.2003; 2♀♀, Yozgat province, Saraykent district, 18.VII.2003; 1♀, Eskişehir province, Sarıyar district, 13.VII.2004; 1♂, 1♀, Nevşehir province, Göreme district, 26.VI.2004; 1♀, Aksaray province, Taşpınar district, 28.VI.2004; 1♀, Kayseri province, Pınarbaşı district, 20.VII.2003; 1♀, Sivas province, Boğazören district, 19.VII.2003; 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Ankara province, Çubuk district, 25.VI.2003; 2♀♀, Ankara province, Nallıhan district, 23.VI.2003; 1♀, Niğde province, Çamardı district, 27.VI.2004; 1♀, Eskişehir province, Seyitgazi district, 14.VII.2004; 1♀, Kayseri province, Yahyalı district, 22.VI.2005; 1♂, 1♀, Sivas province, Suşehri district, 21.VII.2005; 1♀, Çankırı province, Kurşunlu district, 27.VII.2005; 4♀♀, Çankırı province, Çerkeş district, 27.VII.2005; 3♀♀, Çankırı province, Ilgaz district, 28.VII.2005; 2♀♀, Sivas province, Hafik district, 21.VII.2005; 4♀♀, Çankırı province, Bayramören district, 27.VII.2005; 3♂♂, 6♀♀, Niğde province, Altunhisar district, 18.VI.2005; 1♂, Aksaray province, Güzelyurt district, 16.VI.2005; 2♀♀, Çankırı province, Korgun district, 28.VII.2005. World distribution: Holarctic (Platnick, 2007).

***Theridion melanurum* Hahn, 1831**

Material examined: 1♀, Ankara province, Şereflikoçhisar district, 28.V.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Nallıhan district, 23.VI.2003; 2♀♀, Ankara province, Çubuk district, 25.VI.2003; 7♀♀, Ankara province, Kazan district, 16.VI.2003; 1♂, 6♀♀, Ankara province, Ayaş district, 30.V.2004; 8♀♀, Ankara province, Elmadağ district, 23.VII.2003; 2♀♀, Ankara province, Akyurt district, 23.VII.2003; 6♀♀, Ankara province, Kızılcahamam district, 10.VII.2003; 2♀♀, Kırşehir province, Mucur district, 26.VI.2004; 2♀♀, Kırıkkale province, keskin district, 25.VI.2004; 1♀, Aksaray province, Ortaköy district, 29.VI.2004; 2♀♀, Eskişehir province, Beyyazı district, 14.VII.2004; 1♀, Eskişehir province, Çifteler district, 14.VII.2004; 1♀, Çankırı province, Şabanözü district, 22.VII.2004; 2♀♀, Konya province, Kulu district, 13.V.2005; 1♀, Sivas province, Koyulhisar district, 21.VII.2005; 2♀♀, Aksaray province, Ağaçören district, 16.VI.2005; 2♂♂, Konya province, Cihanbeyli district, 13.V.2005; 1♀, 2♂♂, Konya province, Yunak district, 13.V.2005; 4♀♀, Kırşehir province, Mucur district, 21.VI.2005; 1♀, Konya province, Hadım district, 27.V.2005. World distribution: Holarctic, Azores (Platnick, 2007).

***Theridion mystaceum* L. Koch, 1870**

Material examined: 1♂, 1♀, Niğde province, Ulukışla district, 25.V.2001; 3♀♀, Ankara province, Nallıhan district, 23.VI.2003; 3♀♀, Ankara province, Kızılcahamam district, 10.VII.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Çubuk district, 25.VI.2003; 2♀♀, Aksaray province, Ihlara district, 28.VI.2004; 1♀, Çankırı province, Ilgaz district, 22.VII.2004; 2♂♂, Konya province, Akşehir district, 14.V.2005; 2♀♀, Niğde province, Çamardı district, 17.VI.2005; 2♀♀, Kayseri province, Yahyalı district, 22.VI.2005; 3♀♀, Kayseri province, Himmetdede district, 24.VI.2005; 1♀, Çankırı province, Çerkeş district, 27.VII.2005; 2♀♀, Çankırı province, Korgun district, 28.VII.2005; 1♀, Sivas province, Yıldızeli district, 22.VII.2005; 1♀, Kayseri province, Pınarbaşı district, 23.VI.2005; 2♀♀, Aksaray province, Gülağaç district, 18.VI.2005; 1♀, Yozgat province, Yenifaklı district, 24.VI.2005; 3♀♀, Karaman province, Ermenek district, 28.V.2005. World distribution: Palearctic (Platnick, 2007).

***Theridion nigrovariegatum* Simon, 1873**

IMH: Body length: male 2.5-3.0 mm, female 3.0-3.5 mm. Prosoma yellow with yellowish-brown median band. Chelicerae and sternum yellow. Legs yellowish-white. Opisthosoma grey-white with black spots, median band black, ventrally grey-brown with two black marks. Male palp (Fig. 5a). Epigyne (Fig. 5b).

Material examined: 1♂, Ankara province, Bala district, 21.VI.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Beypazarı district, 07.VI.2003; 1♂, 1♀, Ankara province, Çubuk district, 25.VI.2003; 1♂, 1♀, Kırşehir province, Mucur district, 26.06.2004; 1♂, Kırşehir province, Kaman district, 21.06.2005; 2♀♀, Ankara province, Nallıhan district, 23.VI.2003; 2♀♀, Ankara province, Kızılcahamam district, 17.VI.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Ayaş district, 20.VI.2003; 1♀, Çankırı province, İkizören district, 22.VII.2004; 1♀, Çankırı province, Ilgaz district, 28.VII.2005; 1♂, Niğde province, Ulukışla district, 17.VI.2005; 1♀, Nevşehir province, Ürgüp district, 22.VI.2005; 2♀♀, Yozgat province, Akdağmadeni district, 20.VII.2005; 1♀, Çankırı province, Ilgaz district, 28.VII.2005.

World distribution: Palearctic (Platnick, 2007).

***Theridion varians* Hahn, 1833**

Material examined: 1♀♀, Ankara province, Kızılcahamam district, 21.05.2003; 1♀, Aksaray province, Ihlara district, 28.VI.2004; 1♀, Çankırı province, Kurşunlu district, 21.VII.2004; 4♂♂, 3♀♀, Ankara province, Ayaş district, 20.VI.2003; 1♀, Ankara province, Polatlı district, 18.06.2003; 3♀♀, Aksaray province, Ortaköy district, 29.VI.2004; 1♂, Ankara province, Gündül district, 21.V.2003; 1♂, Kayseri province, Pınarbaşı district, 23.VI.2005; 4♀♀, Nevşehir province, Ürgüp district, 22.06.2005.

World distribution: Holarctic (Platnick, 2007).

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**A review of the genus *Synema* Simon, 1864
(Araneae: Thomisidae) in Turkey with a new record,
Synema utotchkini Marusik & Logunov, 1995**

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Abstract

The distributional status of the recorded Turkish species of genus *Synema* Simon, 1864 is determined. *Synema utotchkini* Marusik & Logunov, 1995 is recorded for the first time from Turkey. Zoogeographical remarks and chorotype information are here presented for the three Turkish *Synema* species.

Keywords: Spiders, Araneae, Thomisidae, *Synema*, new record, Turkey.

Introduction

Genus *Synema* Simon, 1864, is represented by 7 species and 4 subspecies in Palearctic region (Platnick, 2007). They are brightly coloured and their abdomens usually have a distinct colourful pattern. *Synema* spiders live in vegetation and occasionally inside flower corollas. Their movement is quick and their preys are caught by ambush (Levy, 1975). Both Turkish and foreign researches made important contributions to the Turkish thomisid fauna. They recorded 71 species and 1 subspecies. Only two species of them belong to genus *Synema*: *Synema globosum* (Fabricius, 1775) and *Synema plorator* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872) (Topçu *et al.*, 2005; Marusik *et al.*, 2005, Logunov & Demir, 2006; Logunov, 2006, Demir *et al.*, 2006, 2007; Bayram *et al.*, 2007). However, the previous works were densely made in central Anatolian region, Black Sea region, and Mediterranean region (Central parts) of Turkey respectively. Nevertheless, it is impossible to say that the fauna of Turkey has been completely investigated. Since Turkey appears of continental properties, variable within very short distances in terms of climatic features and field structures. Besides, the number of studies are not enough to cover the whole fauna. In this study, a third species of *Synema* is recorded for the first time from Turkey. With this record, the number of thomisid spiders in Turkey has increased to 72 species and 1 subspecies belonging to 14 genera.

Material and Methods

Studied specimens were collected from different regions of Turkey by sweeping net over plants. They were preserved in 70% ethanol and deposited in the collection of the Arachnology Museum of Niğde University (NUAM). Identification references consulted are: Levy (1975), Roberts (1995), and Marusik & Logunov (1995). Male palp of *Synema utotchkini* Marusik & Logunov, 1995 was mounted using a double sided tape on the SEM stubs, coated with gold in a Polaron SC 502 Sputter Coater, and examined with a JOEL JSM 5600 Scanning Electron microscope at 15kw. Distribution of species in Turkey is summarized in remarks according to Topçu *et. al.* (2005) [MR = Marmara, AR = Aegean, CAR = Central Anatolia, EAR = East Anatolia, and MER = Mediterranean Regions]. One Chorotype, or zoogeographical characterization of the species, designation is identified for each taxon according to Vigna Taglianti *et. al.* (2000).

Results

Synema globosum (Fabricius, 1775)

Material examined: 3♂♂, Hatay province, Erzin district, Isos harabeleri, (36°58'N, 36°07'E), 47m, 04.05.2007; 1♂, Kilis province, Polateli district, Çakaldere village, (36°47'N, 37°05'E), 652m, 03.05.2007; 2♂♂, Adana province, Yumurtalık district, Narlıören village, (36°52'N, 35°49'E), 49m, 04.05.2007; **Osmaniye province:** 4♀♀, Bahçe district, Aşağı Arıcaklı village, (37°11'N, 36°36' E), 375m, 02.05.2007; 4♂♂, 8♀♀, Düziçi district, Yarbaşı village, (37°10'N, 36°25'E), 380m, 22.05.2007; 2♀♀, Toprakkale castle, (37°03'N, 36°08'E), 70m, 01.05.2007; 2♂♂, 1♀, Kadirli district, Karatepe, Çakıcılar village, (37°16'N, 36°13'E), 100m, 24.05.2007; 9♂♂, 5♀♀, Bahçe district, Aşağı Arıcaklı village, (37°11'N, 36°36'E), 375m, 22.05.2007; 1♂, Zorkun plateau, Karınca yaylası, (36°58'N, 36°19'E), 1520m, 23.05.2007; 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Bahçe district, Yaylalı village, (37°17'N, 36°37'E), 1086m, 22.05.2007; 2♂♂, Kesmeburun village, (37°09'N, 36°10'E), 70m, 23.05.2007; 3♀♀, Yarpuz village, (37°03'N, 36°25'E), 903m, 23.05.2007.

World Distribution. Palearctic (Platnick, 2007). **Remarks.** It is distributed in MR, AR, CAR, MER in Turkey. It may be distributed in all regions of Turkey.

Chorotype. This species has the Palearctic chorotype.

Synema plorator (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872)

Material examined: 3♂♂, 8♀♀, Osmaniye province, Düziçi district, Yarbaşı village, (37°10'N, 36°25'E), 380m, 02.05.2007; 3♀♀, Kahramanmaraş province, Türkoğlu district, Kızılören village, (37°20'N, 36°46'E), 655m, 22.05.2007.

World Distribution. Slovakia to Israel, Central Asia (Platnick, 2007).

Remarks. Until now, this species was only known from Marmara Region in Turkey (MR). It is secondly recorded from Turkey by our record (MER, EAR).

Chorotype. This species has the Palearctic chorotype.

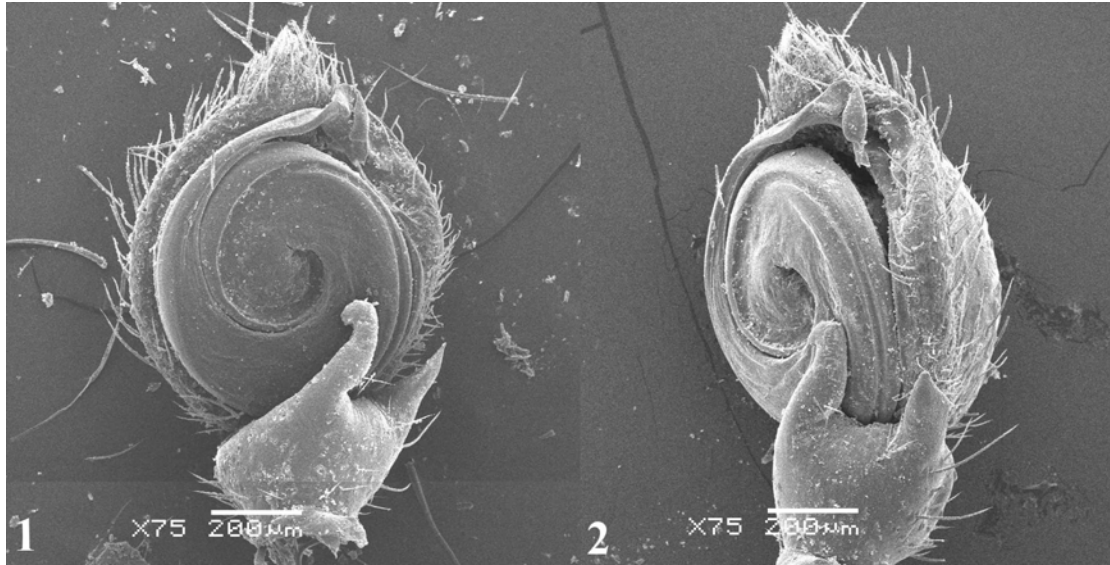
Synema utotchkini Marusik & Logunov, 1995 (Figs. 1-2)

Material examined: 3♂♂, Kahramanmaraş province, Göksun district, Kocakonak village, (38°12'N, 36°25'E), 1604m, 20.05.2007.

World Distribution. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan (Platnick, 2007); Turkey (**New Record**).

Remarks. New to Turkey. It is found in East Anatolia Region (EAR) and It may be distributed in south Turkey. As seen above, the species is mainly distributed in Central Asia. The record from Turkey widens its distribution southwards.

Chorotype. This species has the Turanian chorotype.



Figs. 1-2. *Synema utotchkini* Marusik & Logunov, 1995, left male palp, 1. ventral view, 2. retrolateral view.

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Three new ground spider records for the Turkish spider fauna (Araneae: Gnaphosidae)

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Abstract

Three species of Gnaphosidae are recorded from Turkey for the first time. They are *Berinda amabilis* Roewer, 1928, *Nomisio palaestina* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872) and *Pterotricha lesserti* Dalmat, 1921. Their localities (with GPS coordinates), descriptions and geographical distributions are given.

Keywords: Spiders, Araneae, Gnaphosidae, New Record, Turkey.

Introduction

Gnaphosid spiders are generally characterized by having barrel-shaped anterior spinnerets that are one spinneret diameter apart. In Gnaphosidae, 1990 species belonging to 114 genera have been described all over the world (Platnick, 2007). This family is the most abundant and one of the most diverse of all spider families on Turkey. Until now, 90 gnaphosid species belonging to 21 genera were recorded from Turkey (Ovtsharenko *et al.*, 1992, Topçu *et al.*, 2005, 2006, Özdemir *et al.*, 2006, Seyyar *et al.*, 2006a, 2006b, Varol *et al.*, 2006). Three gnaphosid species are here recorded for the first time from Turkey.

Material and Methods

In this study, most of specimens were obtained from pitfall traps or found under stones in central parts of Turkey. Examined specimens were preserved in 70% ethanol and deposited in the Arachnology Museum of Niğde University (NUAM). The works of Chatzaki *et al.* (2002a, 2002b) and Levy (1995) were consulted for identifying the species by means of a SZX9 Olympus stereomicroscope.

Results

Berinda amabilis Roewer, 1928 was recorded from Niğde (37°57'N, 34°33'E) in Central Anatolia, Turkey. Two males (NUAM GNA 51/001-2) were found under stones on 19.VI.2001. Description ♂: Body length 6.9-7.6 mm. Prosoma oval, yellow to red-brown, narrow at cephalic part and widening at thoracic part. Scutum orange, covered with strong bristles. Sternum oval. Maxillae as in *Zelotes*. Labium longer than wide. Anterior row of eyes slightly recurved, posterior row slightly procurved or straight. Opisthosoma yellow grey. Anterior spinnerets long and cylindrical. Male palp resembles the description of Chatzaki (2002a). World distribution: Crete, Russia, Central Asia (Platnick, 2007).

Nomisio palaestina (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872) was recorded from Bor district in Niğde Province (37°57'N, 34°33'E) and Gülek town in Mersin Province (37°12'N, 34°45'E). Three females (NUAM GNA 51/046-47, NUAM GNA 33/005) were found under stones during July 2002. Description ♀: Body length 10.2-8.50 mm. Prosoma reddish-brown. Sternum oval, reddish-brown. Opisthosoma grey-brown, with darker chevron-shaped spots. Legs yellowish brown, leg IV the longest. Epigynum resembles the description of Chatzaki (2002b). World distribution: Greece, Syria, Israel (Platnick, 2007).

Pterotricha lesserti Dalmas, 1921, was recorded from Niğde (37°58'N, 34°40'E). Only one female (NUAM GNA 51/059) were collected by hand in July 2004. Description ♀: Body length 8.7 mm. Prosoma yellow with a distinct fovea, narrow at the front. Posterior median eyes elliptic. Sternum oval, reddish-yellow. Opisthosoma light yellow, with brown and light brown spots. Epigynum resembles the description of Levy (1995). World distribution: Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia (Platnick, 2007).

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***Oecobius maculatus* Simon, 1870 (Araneae: Oecobiidae) a new record for the Turkish spider fauna**

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Abstract

The characteristic features and drawings of both male and female genitalia of *Oecobius maculatus* Simon, 1870, which is recorded for the first time from Turkey, are presented in this study.

Keywords: Spiders, Araneae, Oecobiidae, *Oecobius maculatus*, New Record, Turkey.

Introduction

The distinctive morphological character of Oecobiidae is the anal tubercle which is rendered highly conspicuous by a fringe of long curved hairs, together with the conformation of the spinnerets (Murphy & Murphy, 2000). The family is represented by 6 genera and 103 species worldwide. There are 79 species and 1 subspecies of genus *Oecobius* Lucas, 1846 recorded all over the world (Platnick, 2007). This genus was well studied in Africa (Shear & Benoit, 1974), North America, Mexico and the West Indies (Shear, 1970), India (Tikader, 1962), South America (Santos & Gonzaga, 2003), and the Mediterranean region (Wunderlich, 1994). Genus *Oecobius* and the oecobiid spiders of Turkey are still inadequately known (Karol, 1967; Bayram, 2002; Topçu *et al.*, 2005). Only one species, *Oecobius cellariorum* (Dugès, 1836), was recorded from Turkey (Kaya *et al.*, 2006). The second *Oecobius* species, *Oecobius maculatus* Simon, 1870, is here recorded for the first time from Turkey.

Material and Methods

Studied specimens were collected by the authors from two localities (Fig. 1):

1. Antalya (Manavgat): near the Oymapınar Dam (Manavgat - Antalya) [36°53'52"N, 31°31'53"E, Alt. 65m]: 10 females on 30 April 2006; 1 female on 1 May 2006; 8 subadult males and 24 juveniles on 28 October 2006, and 6 males on 17 March 2007. All of them were found under stones. (Note: *Oecobius maculatus* is very common and dominant in this locality where *O. cellariorum* is also present and collected.)

2. Bursa (Uludağ Mountain): One male specimen was found under a stone in the region of Kaplıkaya Valley (Uludağ Mountain – Bursa) [40°10'11"N, 29°07'04"E, Alt. 400m], on 18 May 2007.

The identification was made using the keys of Nentwig *et al.* (2003) and Wunderlich (1994; figs. 29, 30a-b). The drawings were made by means of a camera lucida attached to a Zeiss Stemi SR microscope and the measurements were made by Olympus SZ 51.

Abbreviations used: ALE = anterior lateral eye; AME = anterior median eye; L = length; PLE = posterior lateral eye; PME = posterior median eye; TL = total length; W = width. All measurements are in millimetres.

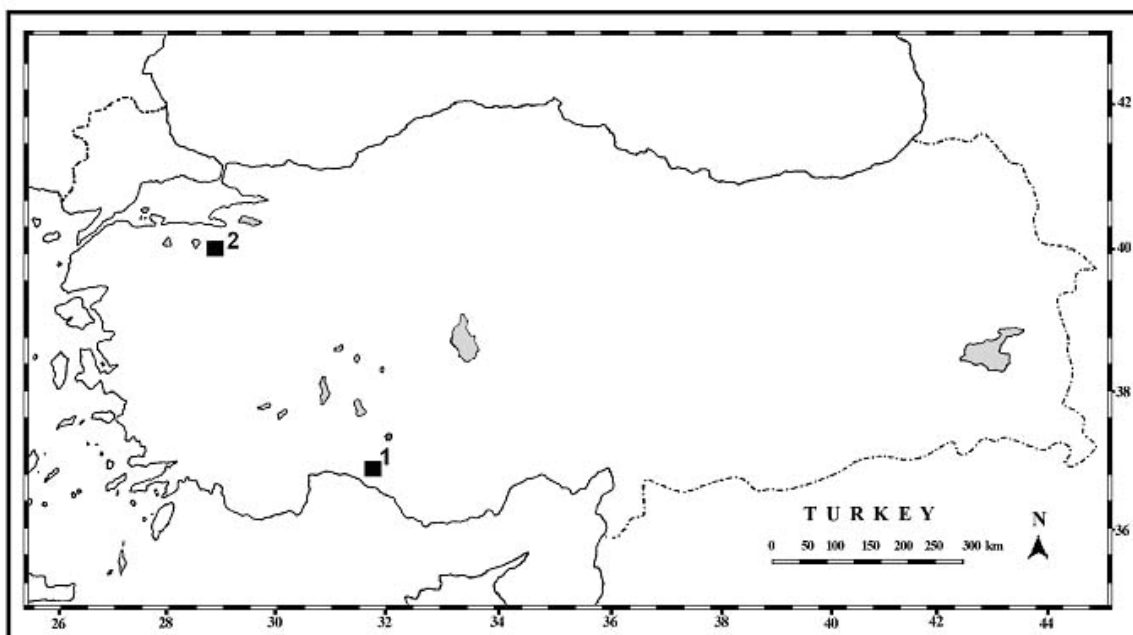


Fig. 1. Localities of the collecting sites from which the specimens were collected:

1. Oymapınar Dam - Manavgat (Antalya),
2. Kaplıkaya Valley – Uludağ Mountain (Bursa).

Results

Family: Oecobiidae Blackwall, 1862

Genus: *Oecobius* Lucas, 1846

Species: *Oecobius maculatus* Simon, 1870

Synonyms:

Oecobius annulipes maculatus Hassan, 1953

Oecobius kahmanni Kritscher, 1966; Hansen, 1988; Thaler & Noflatscher, 1990

Thalamia kahmanni Lehtinen, 1967

Description (Based on living specimens, rather than preserved ones.)

Female: TL 2.17- 2.62. Cephalothorax L 0.80-0.85, W 0.90-0.97; circular shaped with its front slightly pointed and wider than long, yellowish-brown, marginal line black; with brownish area surrounding eyes and extending backwards to posterior margin of carapace, this area is anteriorly constricted between AME, extending down to tip of clypeus; with three pairs of marginal dark spots on the carapace, and hairs on margins and beside ocular area. Clypeus is prolonged and yellowish. Chelicerae are pale, with dark spots. Ocular area is the highest point of carapace. Eyes in two rows, anterior row of eyes slightly procurved, posterior row procurved, ALE and PME light, AME and PLE dark and have dark ridges, PLE largest, ALE smallest, PME irregular in shape. Labium nearly triangular, wider at the base. Sternum is heart-shaped, bordered by a thin black line and densely covered by hairs. Legs (Table 1) yellowish, densely covered by hairs, some spines arranged irregularly. Legs are annulated as follows: Femur with two rings, ventrally entire; patella with one ring; tibia with two rings, one incomplete dorsally, the other is dorsally entire; metatarsus with two rings; tarsi without rings but slightly darker distally. Sternum, labium and endites pale yellowish. Palpi dusky towards distal end. Abdomen L 1.60-1.85, W 1.32-1.47; rounded at the front and narrowed near the posterior point; densely covered with hairs; dorsum appears yellowish-brown, mottled white, with darker un-mottled cardiac mark; its anterior margin with dark band extending laterally about one-half length of abdomen; cardiac region is dark, and 2-3 pairs of dark patches are located on the abdomen.

Table 1: ♀, Legs measurements (mm).

Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus
I	0.75-0.92	0.22-0.32	0.65-0.67	0.55-0.70	0.45-0.52
II	0.82-0.92	0.25-0.35	0.70-0.77	0.60-0.80	0.50-0.55
III	0.82-0.92	0.25-0.32	0.60-0.72	0.55-0.67	0.47-0.50
IV	0.85-0.97	0.27-0.32	0.65-0.80	0.67-0.85	0.50-0.52

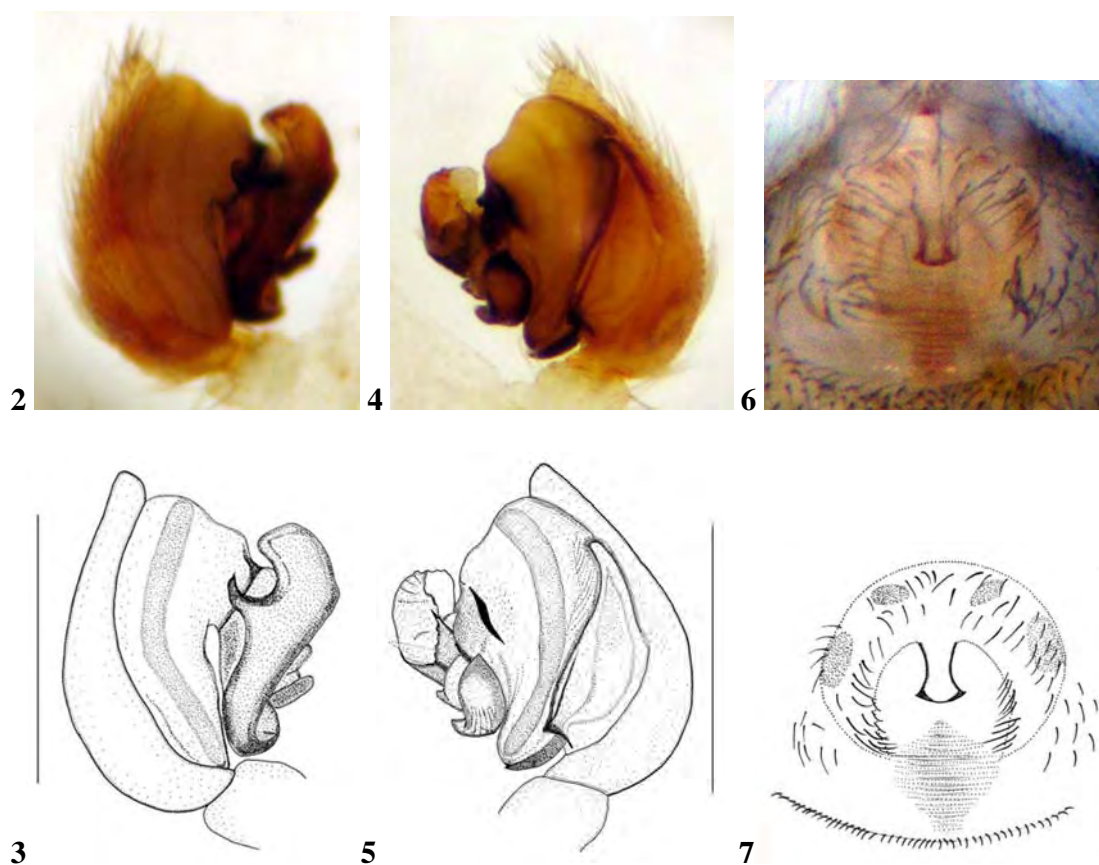
Male: As female, except for the following: ocular area slightly higher, abdomen slimmer, and legs thinner than in female. TL 1.50-1.85; Cephalothorax L 0.60-0.80, W 0.87-0.92; Abdomen L 1.12-1.30, W 0.70-0.90. Legs (Table 2).

Table 2: ♂, Legs measurements (mm).

Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus
I	0.62-0.90	0.22-0.25	0.55-0.60	0.57-0.70	0.45- 0.50
II	0.70-0.95	0.25-0.27	0.62-0.70	0.60-0.80	0.50-0.55
III	0.50-0.80	0.22-0.25	0.57-0.67	0.55-0.57	0.47-0.52
IV	0.67-0.87	0.25-0.32	0.65-0.72	0.65-0.72	0.47-0.50

Diagnosis

Oecobius maculatus can be distinguished from the other known *Oecobius* species by its genital characters: the large blade-shaped radix apophysis and its position of the male palpal organs (Figs. 2-5), and the epigynum of the female that is distinguished by the position of the short scape which is far from the epigastric furrow (Figs. 6-7).



Figs. 2-7: *Oecobius maculatus* Simon, 1870.

2-3. Male palpus, prolateral view. 4-5. Male palpus, retrolateral view.

6-7. Female epigynum, ventral view. Scale bars: (3, 5) 0.5 mm, (7) 0.4 mm.

Habitat and distribution

All specimens were found under stones. Especially female specimens were collected from their star shaped nests. They run very quickly when disturbed.

Oecobius maculatus is not a common species. It had been collected from Italy, Greece and France (Wunderlich, 1994). This species occurs in Mediterranean region to Azerbaijan (Platnick, 2007).

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Sun-spiders of Turkey (Arachnida: Solpugida), list of species and key to genera

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Abstract

This work includes a list of 33 species and 1 subspecies of 12 genera of 5 families of order Solpugida recorded from Turkey. Twenty species are endemic. The distribution of every species is included. A key to the recorded families and genera is prepared.

Keywords: Sun-spiders, Solpugida, Arachnida, Turkey.

Introduction

It is necessary to know the solpugid species recorded from a country before starting the study of this arachnid order in this country. Therefore, the following list is prepared as a first step to assist the arachnologist who likes to study Order Solpugida in Turkey. This preliminary list is extracted from the works of Roewer (1934, 1941) and Harvey (2003). The other references are listed within them. A key to the previously recorded genera from Turkey is prepared depending on the keys of Roewer (1934) and El-Hennawy (1990).

The idea of preparing this work came after reading the work of Bayram *et al.* (2005) in their study of the arachnid fauna of Kırıkkale Province and my visit to Turkey due to the kind invitation of my friend Kadir Kunt and the Turkish Arachnological Society this year where I met my friend Mohammad İsmail Varol who was eager to know more and more about the Turkish solpugid species.

In this study, 33 solpugid species and 1 subspecies are recorded, classified within 12 genera and 5 families. Twenty species are endemic, only recorded from Turkey. The distribution of every species is included in the list after species name and the page number in Harvey's catalogue (2003).

List of Turkish species of Order Solpugida

- Barrussus pentheri* (Werner, 1905) * p.283: Turkey [Lifos, Erciyeş Dağı, *Kayseri*, and Ereğli-Bor].
- Biton (Biton) tauricus* Roewer, 1941 * p.225: Turkey [Toros Dağları (Taurus)].
- Biton (Biton) zederbaueri* (Werner, 1905) p.226: Turkey [İllany Dağı]; Israel.
- Blossia anatolica* (Roewer, 1941) * p.213: Turkey [Toros Dağları (Taurus)].
- Eusimonia nigrescens* Kraepelin, 1899 p.284: Turkey; Greece, Syria.
- Galeodes anatoliae* Turk, 1960 * p.256: Turkey [Tuz Gölü].
- Galeodes arabs arabs* C.L. Koch, 1842 pp.256-257: Turkey; Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kenya, Libya, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen.
- Galeodes araneoides* (Pallas, 1772) pp.257-258: Turkey [İzmir and south of İzmir (Smyrna), *İzmir*, Bodrum (Halicarnassus), *Muğla*]; Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kazakhstan, Russia, Syria, Turkmenistan, Ukraine.
- Galeodes armeniacus* Birula, 1929 p.258: Turkey? [near Ararat mountain]; Armenia, Azerbaijan.
- Galeodes darendensis* Harvey, 2002 * p.262: Turkey [9 km east of Darend, *Malatya*].
- Galeodes forcipatus* Roewer, 1934 * p.263: Turkey [Eskişehir, *Eskişehir*].
- Galeodes graecus* C.L. Koch, 1842 pp.263-264: Turkey; Armenia, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Syria.
- Galeodes gromovi* Harvey, 2002 p.264: Turkey [Berdük, *Van*]; Azerbaijan, Iraq.
- Galeodes lapidosus* Roewer, 1934 * pp.265-266: Turkey [Makri, *Muğla*].
- Galeodes lycaonis* Turk, 1960 * p.266: Turkey [Aci Gölü].
- Galeodes marginatus* Roewer, 1961 * p.266: Turkey [Yumurtalık, *Adana*].
- Galeodes ruptor* Roewer, 1934 p.269: Turkey [northern Diyarbakır, *Diyarbakır*]; Greece.
- Galeodes schach* Birula, 1905 p.269: Turkey?; Iran.
- Galeodes separandus* Roewer 1934 * p.270: Turkey [near Erzurum, *Erzurum*].
- Galeodes subsimilis* Roewer, 1934 * p.271: Turkey [near Erzurum, *Erzurum*].
- Galeodes taurus* (Roewer, 1934) * p.271: Turkey [northern Diyarbakır, *Diyarbakır*].
- Galeodes toelgi* Werner, 1922 * p.271: Turkey [Gavur Dağları (Amanos Dağları), *Hatay*].
- Galeodes viridipilosus* Roewer, 1941 * p.273: Turkey [Toros Dağları (Taurus)].
- Gluiopsida taurica* Roewer, 1933 * p.229: Turkey [northern Diyarbakır, Toros Dağları (Taurus), *Diyarbakır*].
- Gluiopsilla discolor* (Kraepelin, 1899) p.229: Turkey [İzmir (Smyrna), *İzmir*]; Algeria, Greece (Rhodes), Somalia, Syria.
- Gluiopsis paphlagoniae* Turk, 1960 * p.230: Turkey [Ereğli, *Konya*].
- Gnosippus anaticus* Roewer, 1961 * p.231: Turkey [32 km west of Kayseri, *Kayseri*].
- Gylippus (Gylippus) quaestiunculus* Karsch, 1880 * p.278: Turkey [Kubek].
- Gylippus (Gylippus) syriacus* (Simon, 1872) p.278: Turkey; Cyprus, Iraq, Israel, Syria.
- Gylippus (Paragylippus) caucasicus* Birula, 1907 p.279: Turkey; Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia.
- Gylippus (Paragylippus) caucasicus koenigi* Birula, 1913 * p.279: Turkey [ca. 10 km east of Oltu, Abusar Dağları, *Erzurum*].

Gylippus (Paragylippus) monoceros Werner, 1905 * p.279: Turkey [Lifos, Erciyeş Dağı, Kayseri].

Karschia (Karschia) mastigofera Birula, 1890 p.286: Turkey [Kars, Kars]; Armenia, Georgia.

Rhagodia obscurior (Penther, 1913) p.297: Turkey; Iran.

[* = endemic species]

Key to Solpugid Families of Turkey

1. Anus : ventrally located

Family RHAGODIDAE

Tarsal segmentation : 1-1-1-1

Heavy-bodied; short-legged; small to large (10-60 mm)

Leg 1 : tarsi : with a pretarsus + 2 claws

metatarsi : with a dense ventral clothing of short spinelike setae

Male cheliceral flagellum : paraxially immovable; composed of 2 flattened, curled, setae that form a nearly complete, slightly curved, truncate, hornlike tube on the mesial surface

Distribution : northeastern Africa, southwestern Asia, and Near East.

[27 genera, 98 species]

-. Anus : terminally located

...2

2. Tarsal claws of legs 2 to 4 : setaceous

Family GALEODIDAE

Tarsal segmentation : 1-2-2-3

Long-legged; small to large (12-70 mm)

Leg 1 : tarsi : without claws or with 1 or 2 claws

Male cheliceral flagellum : paraxially movable; a single, capitate (terminally enlarged) seta located on the mesial surface

Distribution : northern Africa, and Asia.

[8 genera, 199 species]

-. Tarsal claws of legs 2 to 4 : smooth

...3

3. Leg 1 : tarsi : without claws

Family DAESIIDAE

Tarsal segmentation : 1-1-1-1 to 1-2-2-4

Long-legged; tiny to moderate-sized (6-23 mm)

Male cheliceral flagellum : paraxially movable, ovate to irregular membranous structure attached to the mesial surface by a disk

Female genital opercula : not differentiated from other abdominal sternites and not specifically variable

Propeltidium : exterior lobes : fused.

Distribution : Africa, southern Europe, Near East, and South America.

[7 subfamilies, 28 genera, 189 species]

-. Leg 1 : tarsi : with 1 or 2 claws

Tarsal segmentation : 1-1-1-1

Small to moderate-sized (8-26 mm); long-legged

Female genital opercula : differentiated from other abdominal sternites and specifically variable

...4

4. Chelicerae : multidentate

Family KARSCHIIDAE

Propeltidium : exterior lobes : posteriorly fused

Male cheliceral flagellum : paraxially immovable; fanlike to coiled, whiplike seta located on the mesial surface, with associated modified setae and a dorsal cheliceral horn

Tiny to moderate-sized (8-20 mm).

Distribution : Asia and Near East to southeastern Europe and northwestern Africa.

[4 genera, 40 species]

-. Chelicerae : not multidentate

Family GYLIPPIDAE

Propeltidium : exterior lobes : free

Male cheliceral flagellum : paraxially immovable; dorsal, more or less membranous process associated with one or more strongly modified setae

Small to moderate-sized (11-26 mm).

Distribution : central Asia to Near East.

[5 genera, 26 species]

I. Family DAESIIDAE

Key to Sub-Families and Genera

a. Tarsal segmentation: 1-1-1-1 Subfamily Gnosippinae
Ventral spination of tarsus 2-3: 1.2.2.2.2, and tarsus 4: 2.2.2.2.2 *Gnosippus* [1 sp.]

b. Tarsal segmentation: 1-1-1-2 Subfamily Blossiinae
Ventral spination of tarsus 2-3: 2.2.2.2, and tarsus 4: 2.2.2/2.2 *Blossia* [1 sp.]

c. Tarsal segmentation: 1-1-1-3 Subfamily Gluviopsinae
Ventral spination of tarsus 2-3: 1.2.2.2.2, and tarsus 4: 2.2/2/2.2.2 ... *Gluviopsis* [1 sp.]
2.2/2/1.2.2 ... *Gluviopsilla* [1 sp.]
2.2.2/2/0 *Gluviopsida* [1 sp.]

d. Tarsal segmentation: 1-2-2-4 Subfamily Daesiinae
Ventral spination of tarsus 2-3: 1.1/0, and tarsus 4: 2.2/0/2/0 *Biton* [2 spp.]

II. Family GALEODIDAE

Galeodes [18 species]

III. Family GYLIPPIDAE

Gylippus [2 subgenera]

1. Male chelicerae with 2 principal setae; female genital sternites evenly rounded posteriorly *Gylippus* (*Gylippus*) [2 spp.]

-. Male chelicerae with only 1 principal seta; female genital sternites clearly clefted *Gylippus* (*Paragylippus*) [2 spp, 1 ssp..]

IV. Family KARSCHIIDAE

Key to Genera

1. Ocular area anteriorly with a blunt top, carrying 2 little bristles. Male flagellum like that of *Eusimonia* *Barrussus* [1 sp.]

-. Ocular area normal, only with bristles or occupied with tubular hairs in male 2

2. Male flagellum with a strongly differentiated bristles tuft. Female cheliceral movable finger with 2 or more small intermediate-teeth between front and main teeth *Karschia* [1 sp.]
- . Male flagellum, prolaterally, with a curved, more or less, blunt horn; Ocular area and also the front edge of male's propeltidium only with normal bristles and hairs *Eusimonia* [1 sp.]

V. Family RHAGODIDAE *Rhagodia* [1 species]

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New Species, New Names

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- Cheiracanthium siwi* El-Hennawy, 2001 from Egypt (Serket, 7(4): 114-155).
(A new name of *C. tenue* Denis, 1947, a primary junior homonym of *C. tenue* L. Koch, 1873).
- Eresus algericus* El-Hennawy, 2004 from Algeria (Serket, 9(1): 1-4).
- Eresus jerbae* El-Hennawy, 2005 from Tunisia & Algeria (Serket, 9(3): 87-90).

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- Pandinus (Pandinops) pococki* Kovařík, 2000 from Somalia (Serket, 7(1): 1-7).
- Chaerilus petrzelkai* Kovařík, 2000 from Vietnam (Serket, 7(2): 38-77).
- Chaerilus tichyi* Kovařík, 2000 from Malaysia
- Chaerilus tryznai* Kovařík, 2000 from China (Tibet),
- Compsobuthus becvari* Kovařík, 2003 from Pakistan (Serket, 8(3): 87-112).
- Compsobuthus jakesi* Kovařík, 2003 from Iraq
- Compsobuthus kabateki* Kovařík, 2003 from Egypt
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- Compsobuthus sobotniki* Kovařík, 2003 from Iran
- Butheoloides cimrmani* Kovařík, 2003 from Ghana (Serket, 8(3): 125-127).
